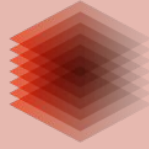


ORKG



TIB
LEIBNIZ INFORMATION CENTRE
FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



IGB

Leibniz-Institut für Gewässerökologie
und Binnenfischerei

Beyond keywords

A template for annotating research in ecology
using the ORKG platform

Plan for the session

1. Introducing ontologies, knowledge graphs, graph modelling, and the ORKG
2. Motivation
3. Our template model
4. Demo
5. **Practical exercise!**
break
6. Creating a comparison
7. General feedback on the approach
8. Perspectives for community participation and a joint paper

Why a template for annotating studies?

Guiding authors to annotate key information about their study

- **Pre-selected list of common properties:** avoid information gaps
- **Controlled vocabulary:** avoid redundancy, ensure comparability
- **Semantic enrichment:** provide meaning beyond words
- Make it **machine-actionable** thanks to the graph model

Promises automatic & reliable:

- Classification
- Comparison
- Synthesis or meta-analyses

Automated interactive online synthesis

Explore the evidence available for major hypotheses in Invasion Science. You can filter studies by taxa, habitats or research method

Select a hypothesis

Biotic resistance

Select a taxonomic group

algae, archaea, eubacteria, fungi, invertebrates, p

Select a habitat

All

Select a research method

All

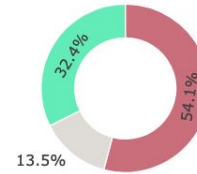
This is a project of the Hi Knowledge initiative
hi-knowledge.org

Support for the hypothesis

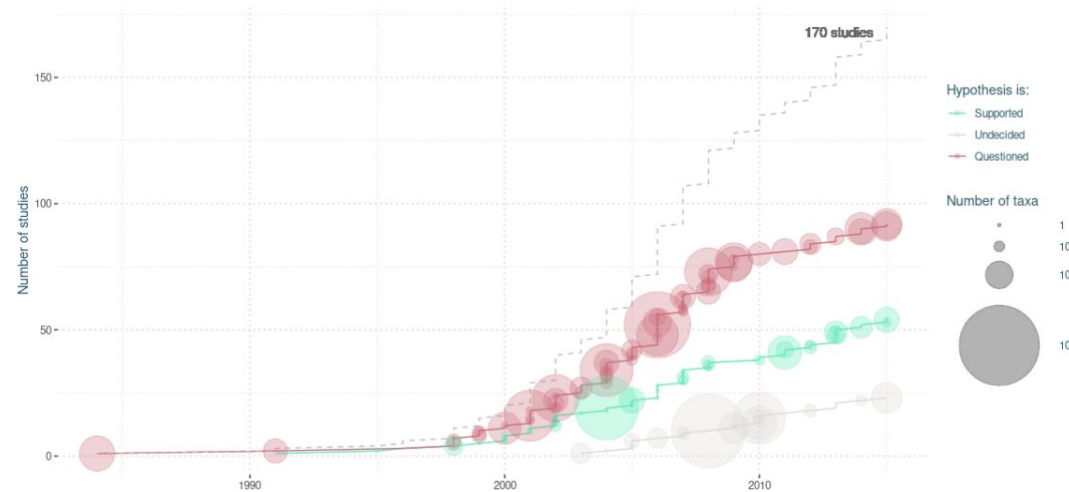
Distribution

Data

Biotic resistance hypothesis



The hypothesis is supported in 32.35 % of the 170 studies included in the database.



https://maudbernardverdier.shinyapps.io/Explore_invasion_hypotheses/#

Automated interactive online synthesis

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All

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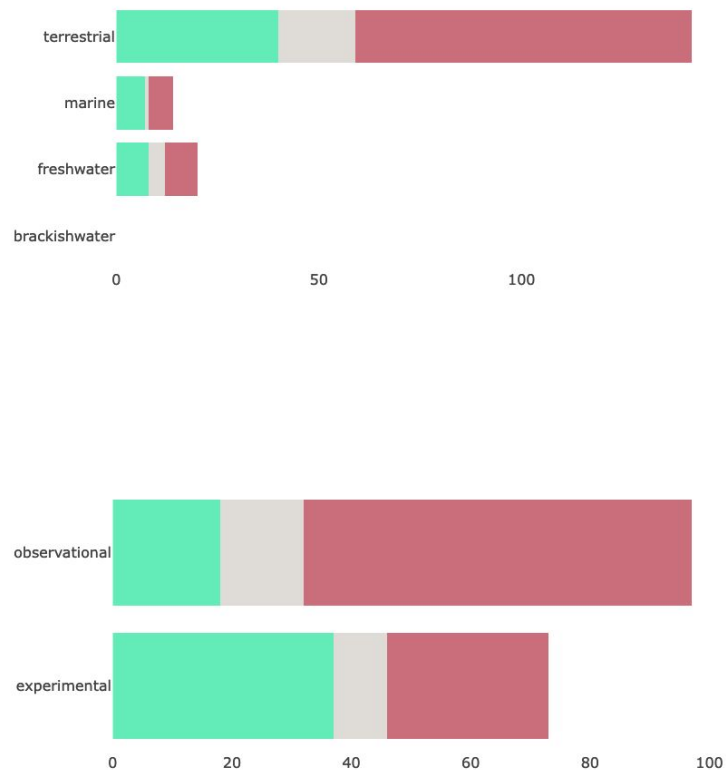
This is a project of the Hi Knowledge initiative

hi-knowledge.org

Support for the hypothesis

Distribution

Data



Automated interactive online synthesis

The screenshot shows the ORKG (Open Research Knowledge Graph) interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the ORKG logo, a search bar containing "enemy release", and a "+ Add new" button. Below the navigation bar, the page title is "Comparison | 248 contributions". The main content area features a comparison titled "Invasion Biology- Enemy release hypothesis" dated "November 2020". The description states: "Comparison of studies that are relevant to the Enemy release hypothesis. This hypothesis says: The absence of enemies in the exotic range is a cause of invasion success." To the right of the main content is a logo for the Leibniz-Institut für Gewässerökologie und Binnenfischerei (IGB) and a "Share" button with social media icons. Below the text are two charts: a donut chart showing 15 total contributions, with 66.67% (10) supported and 33.33% (5) not supported; and a bar chart showing the number of articles for various investigated taxa. The bottom section of the interface is a red table with four columns, each containing a property and its corresponding contribution information.

ORKG View ▾ Tools ▾ About ▾ NFDI4DataScience 🔍 enemy release + Add new

Comparison | 248 contributions Edit + Add contribution Visualize Actions ⋮

Invasion Biology- Enemy release hypothesis

📅 November 2020

Comparison of studies that are relevant to the Enemy release hypothesis. This hypothesis says: The absence of enemies in the exotic range is a cause of invasion success.

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Gewässerökologie
und Binnenfischerei
Invasion Biology

Share
f
t
in
🔗

| Category | Count | Percentage |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| Supported | 10 | 66.67% |
| Not supported | 5 | 33.33% |
| Total | 15 | |

| Investigated taxon | Number of articles |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| arthr | 10 |
| insect | 2 |
| plant | 1 |
| herm | 1 |
| fish | 1 |
| invertebrate | 1 |
| arthropod | 1 |
| invertebrate | 1 |
| arthropod | 1 |
| invertebrate | 1 |

| Properties | Contribution 2 - 2000 | Contribution 1 - 2000 | Contribution 1 - 2000 |
|------------|---|---|---|
| | The invertebrate fauna on broom, <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> , in two native and two exotic habitats | A Comparison of Herbivore Damage on Three Invasive Plants and Their Native Congeners: Implications for the Enemy Release Hypothesis | Can enemy release explain the invasion success of the diploid <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> in North America? |
| | Incorporation of an invasive plant into a native insect herbivore food web | | |

Identifying key characteristics to annotate

- Most important search criteria
- Main information filtered in a meta-analysis
- Interesting groupings for future synthesis

=> First enKORE/INAS workshop in May 2022

(access full report [here](#))

Anaïs Bordes (C...

Anaïs Bordes (CBGP)

Jonathan Jeschke

Tina Heger

Markus Stocker

Chunlong Liu

Guillaume Latombe

Ivan Jarić

Marc Brinner

Sibylle Schroer (IGB)

Fran Officialdegui

Bruno Travassos

Laura Meyerson

Anibal Pajchard

Maud Bernard-Verdier

Bertram Ludaescher

Julia Schmack

Stellos Katsanevakis

ebriski

Jean Vitule

Aileen Mill

Mark van Kleunen

Greg Dietl

Katerina Symiakaki

Jonas Mauch (IGB)

Bernd Lenzner

Kirsten Schwarz (she/her)

Laura Saggiomo

Ana Novoa

Yuvail Itescu

Emili

Sabine Hilt

Céline Bellard

Richard

Ulrike Scharfenberger

Jan Pergl

Federico Castro Monzón

Mike Fowler (He/Him)

Peter Kraker

Cristian

Sven Jelaska

Bleung

Ronaldo Sousa

Chris Elphick (he/him)

Conrad Schittko (TU Berli...

Ivan Jarić

Fengzhi He

Sandro Bertolino

Belinda Gallardo

Adam Petrussek

Camille Musseau

Astrid Schmidt-Kloiber

Guanwen Wei

John Measey (he | his)

Gustavo Castellanos

Petr Pyšek

Sophie Lokatis

Alsayed Algergawy

John Wilson, SANBI, Sout...

Carlos Cano

Marie Grange

Emma Hudgins (she/her)

Victoria Werenkraut

Daniel Mietchen

Maarten Trekels

Carlos Aguilar

Stephen Murphy

CA - Laura Cardador

Lisieux Fuzessy

Steph Tyszka (h...

Maider Erize

Lisieux Fuzessy

Steph Tyszka (he/him)

Maider Erize

Dave Strayer

Andrew Latimer

Stefano Mammola

Sophie Lokatis

Alsayed Algergawy

Michail Ragkou...

ali omer

Damjana Levačić

Matthias Grenié...

Sonja Knapp

Michail Ragkousis

ali omer

Damjana Levačić

Matthias Grenié (he/him)

Sonja Knapp

John Wilson, SANBI, Sout...

Carlos Cano

Marie Grange

Stephen Murphy

CA - Laura Cardador

Courtney Robichaud (she...

Robert Arlingha...

Pavel Pipek

Clara Marino

Daniel Mietchen

Robert Arlinghaus IGB/HU

Pavel Pipek

Clara Marino

Daniel Mietchen

Lisieux Fuzessy

Steph Tyszka (h...

Maider Erize

Michail Ragkou...

ali omer

Daijun Liu

Robert Arlingha...

Markos Digenis

Susan Canavan

Lisieux Fuzessy

Steph Tyszka (he/him)

Maider Erize

Michail Ragkousis

ali omer

Robert Arlinghaus

Markos Digenis

Susan Canavan

16133299986



Table 1. Characteristics of papers to filter and organize literature searches

| Study characteristics | Description and example | Particular issues? | Why is it useful? | Mentioned in break out groups |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Basic bibliographic traits | | | | |
| Article/Publication identifier and content | Automation requires persistent identifiers, preferably DOI; having some additional bibliographic metadata helps with curation | OK Maps needs access to abstracts and/ or full text (PDF/ HTML/ XML), for which Wikidata needs licensing information | we use the papers as the basic unit of building the invasion biology corpus | Wikidata |
| Authors | List of names and affiliations Ideally with information about author order (first, middle and last authors) | Having unique identifiers and standardizing names. ORCID would help. Most helpful would be an identifier that allows retrieving more information on the authors as needed (e.g. research field, career status) | Identifying invasion biologists vs. other ecologists to help define the scope Identifying senior scientists/leading scientists = an entry point for early career Author co-authorship networks/citation networks to identify communities of researchers | Wikidata Early career |
| Journal | Name of journal | ISSN | Journal reputation informs trustworthiness of paper Finding papers within a given scope/research context or field | Early career |
| Citations | Number of citations | Different counts according to reference (WoK, Google scholar...). Needs to be constantly updated automatically. | Useful for early career to assess relevance | Early career |
| Study characteristics | Description and example | Particular issues? | Why is it useful? | Mentioned in break out groups |
| Type of paper | Or Article category: review, meta-analyses, original research, opinion paper, perspective paper, methods paper... | Not always tagged in/by the journals? | Reviews and opinion papers are useful to get acquainted with state of the art and research gaps Filtering out secondary analyses when extracting papers for a meta-analyses | Early career Meta-analyses |
| Useful characteristics | | | | |
| Habitat | Habitat, or habitats, investigated in the study. May need to allow for multiple entries relating to habitat of origin, invaded habitat, or in cases where multiple habitats are invaded. | No unique classification or ontology of habitats. Can be defined at different levels of resolution (e.g. "terrestrial" vs "calcareous Mediterranean grasslands") Could include the condition of habitat (degraded, restored, intact...) | Main entry point for scanning the literature for early careers | Wikidata Meta-analyses Early career |
| Taxonomic group of the invader | Taxonomic group of the invader. | different taxonomic resolutions, from coarse polyphyletic names (e.g. "Trees" or "Fish") to the precise sub-species. Synonyms and different taxonomies | Main entry point of lit search (e.g. for early career researchers) Main interest for managers | Wikidata ORRG Early career Freshwater biodiversity |
| Location | Location of the study sites Ideally very specific information up to the geographical coordinates | May be multiple and hierarchized Often imprecise in the paper (no geographical coordinates) different GIS reference systems: homogenize by using long_lat? | Entry point for literature search (managers,...) Scoping for meta-analysis | Meta-analyses Freshwater biodiversity |

| Study characteristics | Description and example | Particular issues? | Why is it useful? | Mentioned in break out groups |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Data sets | Direct link to download open data supporting the paper, both underlying data and results. Should include description of datasets (metadata) | Not yet the norm but quickly changing When provided, datasets are not always complete/well described | Useful for meta-analyses aiming to re-analyse the data | Meta-analyses Early career Wikidata |
| Spatial scale | Spatial scale of the main phenomenon studied (e.g. invasion impact on a local community/landscape/global) | Sometimes difficult to define can be multiple and hierarchized Need to differentiate between grain and extent | scoping meta-analyses | Meta-analyses Early career |
| Temporal scale | Length of the dataset used in the study, or temporal scale of the phenomenon under study | may be multiple Both grain and extent Needs a unit | scoping meta-analyses | Meta-analyses |
| Approach | General methodological approach: experimental, observational, theoretical/mathematical | Should be very generic, but perhaps allow for hierarchical structure with a subcategory (e.g. experimental>greenhouse, or theoretical>simulations). | scoping meta-analyses Reviewing methodologies | Early career |

Describing methods and results

| | | | | |
|---------|---|---|--|-------------------------------|
| Methods | Methods used in the paper, which could be field (e.g. Braun-Blanquet vegetation cover assessment, Capture-Recapture), lab (e.g. AFLP sequencing) or statistical (e.g. Random Forests, GLMMs, etc.) methods. | standardisation of terms is not obvious, but will be necessary to be useful balance between generality and specificity may be multiple and hierarchized by types A more precise description would provide a structure for reporting | scoping meta-analyses finding information about a methodology when early career | Meta-analyses Early career |
|---------|---|---|--|-------------------------------|

| Study characteristics | Description and example | Particular issues? | Why is it useful? | Mentioned in break out groups |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|-------------------------------|
| | | results=> metrics, units, and statistics | | |
| Sample size | Number of replicated units of study | May be of different kinds (plots, species, individuals) Usually multiple and hierarchical: need an explicit data model to describe the study design | scoping and analysing meta-analyses | Meta-analyses |
| Sampling unit | Object or scale at which measurements are replicated, e.g. organ, individual, colony, population, plot, river, etc. | Very different kind of units are possible Some might need to be described by a unit of measurement (e.g. 5 m x 5m plots vs. 1Ha forest plots). | Scoping meta-analyses | Meta-analyses |
| Metrics | Which measurements were made or indices calculated? | Very heterogeneous Should be associated to a unit and a method | Meta-analyses Methodological reviews | Meta-analyses |

Advanced concepts

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Hypothesis | Research hypothesis, as in HI-Knowledge | There is no standardized way yet for describing hypotheses | Scoping meta-analyses Reviewing current support for the hypothesis Navigating hypotheses and finding knowledge gaps | Wikidata |
| Research question/Problem | Overall research question or problem that the study is trying to address. It is related to the research context (see below) | Genericity vs. Specificity Could be designed as a hierarchy | Entry point for managers Entry point for early career and anyone with new topic Navigating and finding quickly current answers to this problem in the literature (when crossed with other filters) | Wikidata Freshwater biodiversity |
| Index of controversy | An index describing whether a paper has encountered controversy | To be defined Cf. Scholla has a preliminary version of this | Evaluating the trustworthiness and importance of a piece of a theory or a result, especially for early career | Early career Wikidata |

Selecting a subset of characteristics to model

Bibliometric data is already mostly well covered

Focus on the **“most important”** and **“easiest”** attributes

=> Common to all ecology and evolution studies

Add a few more **advanced concepts specific to invasion biology**

=> Theme/Research question/Hypotheses

Providing *competency questions* to guide modelling

| Subject of the template | Item in the graph model? | Statement examples | Useful characteristic it provides |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| <i>study system</i> | <i>Research input</i> | The study system lived in terrestrial habitats | <i>habitat</i> |
| | | The study system included plants | <i>Taxonomic group</i> |
| | | The study system is an ecological community | <i>Ecological scale</i> |
| | | The study system is a plant community | <i>This provides info both about taxa and ecological scale</i> |
| <i>study method</i> | <i>Research method</i> | The study method is empirical | <i>Approach</i> |
| | | The study method is experimental | <i>Approach</i> |
| | | The study method has three steps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Step one of the study method is transplanting 2. Step two of the study method is measuring abundances (the vegetation) 3. Step three of the study method is measuring reproductive fitness | <i>Optional detail of methods, with sequence of methods</i> |
| <i>study</i> | <i>Research activity</i> | The study was repeated every year | <i>Temporal scale : granularity</i> |
| <i>study</i> | <i>Research activity</i> | The study was carried out between 2002 and 2012 | <i>Temporal scale : extent</i> |

Initial graph model by Lars

(see Miro board)

The ORKG template for studies in ecology and evolution

| Property | Type |
|--------------------|---|
| research field | ResearchField |
| Cardinality | Custom... |
| Minimum Occurrence | 1 |
| Maximum Occurrence | Maximum number of occurrences in the resource |
| approach | Research approach |
| Cardinality | Custom... |
| Minimum Occurrence | 1 |

- research field [1..*]
- approach [1..*]
- Studied taxonomic group (Biology) [0..*]
- habitat [0..*]
- has ecological organizational scale [0..*]
- start time [0..1]
- end time [0..1]
- Duration of the study in years [0..*]
- temporal resolution [0..*]
- continent [0..*]
- Geographical scope [0..*]
- Has sample size [0..1]
- dataset [0..*]

- description [1..1]
- has synonym [1..*]
- same as [1..*]
- has subfield [1..*]

- inLanguage [0..*]
- sourceOrganization [0..*]
- version [0..*]
- alternateName [0..*]
- description [0..*]
- name [0..*]
- url [0..*]
- size [0..*]
- isBasedOn [0..*]
- genre [0..*]
- encoding [0..*]
- creator [0..*]
- assesses [0..*]
- license [0..*]
- disambiguatingDescription [0..*]
- sameAs [0..*]
- inter-annotator agreement [0..*]
- exampleOfWork [0..*]
- video [0..*]

Examples and demo

(go to my ORKG profile)

Practical exercise:
annotate your own paper in ORKG

Plan for the exercise

Individual work (call one of us for troubleshooting!):

1. **Annotate** one of your own papers in ORKG using the main template (20 mins)
2. Try annotating with one of the **other templates** (10 min)
3. **Add your links** to the paper webpage in ORKG in the google doc for this session

Group work:

1. General round of feedback
2. Assemble contributions in a comparison
3. Final discussion:
 - What worked?
 - What is not working/weird?
 - What is missing?

How to annotate your paper in ORKG

1. Get started:

- Go to orkg.org
- Create a free account

2. Add a paper in ORKG:

- Choose your favorite paper and get its DOI/url
- On the ORKG main home page click on **+Add new > Paper**
- Enter DOI **> look up**
- Choose research field **life science> Ecology and evolutionary biology**
- Your paper is now added and save it by clicking **"finish"**
- Click on **Edit**
- Check the biblio data is correct in **Edit data** (below paper title)
- Click on **X stop editing**

You are now ready to annotate your paper!

3. Annotate your paper with the main template:

- Click on **Edit**
- Select **Template**
- Choose template: **"Study in ecology and evolution"**
- Fill out the fields as best you can!
 - Hover over each property to read the description
 - choose pre-existing options whenever possible
 - Choose recommended Wikidata entries (marked by a star) whenever possible
- Save by clicking on **"finish"**

4. Try out further templates:

- **"Invasion biology research questions"**: Select theme, research question and hyp from a drop-down menu
- **Ecological study system**
- **Ecological study design**

Assembling a comparison

Go to existing comparison:

<https://orkg.org/comparison/R595599/>

Feedback & Perspectives

Feedback on the ORKG template

- What worked?
- What did not work/was strange and needs to be fixed?
- What is unnecessary?
- What is missing?
- How should the template be organised/behave?
 - Multiple sub-templates vs. one large overall template?
 - Stay at a very general level vs. pre-select detailed properties

What future for such manual annotations?

- How far are we from such manual annotations with existing tools?
- How to get the community to realistically use such a template?
- What would it take for you to fill out such a template for each new publication?
- What other possibilities do you know/imagine for improving semantic annotation of papers?

Joint publication idea

A call to the community:

Beyond keywords: semantic modelling for better annotation of studies in invasion ecology

- Argue for the importance of better annotations of ecological research
- Propose our template
- Present our method for building it
- Illustrate with a comparison/interactive analyses platform (R shiny)
- End on a call to the community & publishers ?